(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2184)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1788.

MEHADIA, *Auguſt* 10.

THE Bannat, which has been ſo long menaced with an invaſion, has at laſt ſeen its apprehenſions realized, and a body of 12,000 Turks take poſſeſſion of an eminence on the 7th inſtant, called Mount Allion, from whence they rapidly deſcended in one column, like a torrent, upon Schupaneck and Old Orſova, which they have almoſt entirely deſtroyed. A battalion of infantry, and the dragoons of Wirtemberg, have ſuffered conſiderably. Our troops, that were encamped near Schupaneck, were attacked about two in the morning, in three different places at once, and with ſuch ardor on the part of the Turks, that they were obliged to retreat in the utmoſt confuſion, before they could even return the enemy's fire; who mounting their Saiques, purſued the Auſtrians until they had rendered their victory complete by the ſlaughter they made, and the taking all their cannon, bread, ammunition, and military baggage—after which they burnt the two forts. An heavy cannonading was heard at the ſame time near the mountains of Meſeriez, and the greateſt fears are entertained for a poſt we had there, and a detachment of 200 men. A battalion of the regiment of Brechainville, a company of Vallaque Illyrians, and a lieutenant of engineers, with a train of artillery, without which our troops refuſed to march, preſſing as the occaſion was, are marched to their relief; but we are fearful they will ſhare the ſame fate, as the impetuoſity and fury of the Turks render them invincible.

GIBRALTAR, *Auguſt* 14.

The Myrmidon frigate, which left Tangiers laſt night, is arrived here with the moſt unwelcome news, of the emperor of Morocco's having declared war againſt us, and ordered his cruiſers to capture all Engliſh veſſels they meet with. He has ſent a large ſum of money to the Reſeens (his rebellious ſubjects and our friends on the eaſtern coaſt of Tetuan) to purchaſe their friendſhip, and one of their ſmall ports for the reception of his cruiſers.

Advices are received that a meſſenger was on his way with a letter from the emperor to commodore Croſby, offering to reſtore the treaty with England on certain conditions, which conditions it was probable would never be complied with. The advices further add, that commodore Croſby, in the Truſty man of war of fifty guns, was out, watching the motions of the Mooriſh fleet; and the Loweſtoffe and Carysfort, with moſt of the other frigates on the Mediterranean ſtation, were cruiſing near Gibraltar.

VIENNA, *Auguſt* 15.

General Brentano has driven the Turks out of three redoubts near Dubiza, and taken all their baggage and artillery, after which the Auſtrians poſted themſelves in ſuch a manner as to cut off all communication between the Turkiſh corps and the town.

Aug 20. By a report from major general Papilla, commandant of the troops in the Bannat, we learn, that on the 11th inſtant a body of Turks, amounting to between twelve and thirteen thouſand, chiefly cavalry, ſwam acroſs the Donau, in three different places, bringing with them ten field pieces, and ſuddenly made an attack on his troops. The general's artillery, that was near, conſiſting of thirteen field pieces, being placed in ſuch a manner, that only one could be brought through the paſs at a time, and the Turks making a ſpeedy and furious charge, ſword in hand, the Auſtrians retreated into the woods with the loſs of their 13 field pieces, and the Turks remained maſters of the field of battle. The general adds, that he cannot yet aſcertain the number killed and wounded on either ſide, but that he himſelf is wounded in the leg, and that they have taken one Turkiſh ſtandard.—*Gazette Extraordinary.*

STOCKHOLM, *Auguſt* 12.

The count de Rouzamouſki, formerly Ruſſian ambaſſador at this court, ſet ſail yeſterday morning on board the Louiſa Ulrique Yacht, which has been ready ſince the 23d of June, for this purpoſe, but the count had always found one pretence or other to delay his voyage until Friday laſt, when he received his majeſty's peremptory orders to depart, or abide by the conſequences of his refuſal. The yacht has been elegantly fitted up for his reception in every way befitting his rank.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 18.

SWEDISH TREATY *with the* PORTE.

The following is a copy of the treaty of defenſive alliance between the Turks and Swedes, ſigned at Conſtantinople, December 17, 1739, by which ſome light may perhaps be thrown on the connexion between thoſe powers at preſent, as contending with a common enemy.

Art. 1. The ancient friendſhip is confirmed.

2. The two powers agree to aſſiſt each other with their counſels, whenever Ruſſia undertakes any thing againſt either of them in violation of treaties.

3. The parties mutually promiſe to obſerve this treaty.

4. Whenever it is perceived Ruſſia is about to break with either of the two powers, the contracting parties ſhall firſt endeavour to prevent a rupture; but if they cannot ſucceed in it, they ſhall jointly attack that power, and make their utmoſt efforts to procure a ſatisfaction.

5. If Ruſſia attacks either Sweden or the Ottoman empire, ſuch hoſtility ſhall be deemed an attack upon both the parties.

6. If Ruſſia attacks the Ottoman empire, Sweden ſhall immediately declare war againſt her; the grand ſeignior ſhall do the ſame whenever Ruſſia attacks Sweden, and neither party ſhall enter into ſeparate negotiations, or make a ſeparate peace; but if peace be made by the conſent of both parties, the defenſive alliance ſhall ſubſiſt as before.

7. Other parties are invited to accede to the treaty.

8. Sweden having concluded a treaty with Algiers and Tunis, and being in negotiation with Tripoli, thoſe regencies ſhall be bound to conform to what is ſtipulated between Sweden and the Porte.

9. The treaty of commerce, and the advantages granted the ſubjects of Sweden in the Ottoman empire, are confirmed.

Sept. 2. Saturday morning advice was received by the merchants, that upwards of 200 ſail of ſhips from the Weſt-Indies and America, are now on their paſſage to England, and may be expected to arrive in the courſe of about ten days, ſome having ſailed the latter end of July, and the others the firſt of laſt month.

Sept. 3. The Hamburgh Gazette, which arrived by the Dutch mail on Sunday, contains an article, dated Copenhagen, Auguſt 16, which ſays, that a few days previous a council of ſtate was held there, which continued ſitting from 9 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon; at the breaking up of which it was ſaid, the council had come to the reſolution of affording the court of Peterſburgh the ſtipulated ſuccours of ſix ſhips of the line and four frigates, and twelve thouſand land forces.

Sept. 4. The ambaſſadors from Tippoo Saib, the chief of the Myſore country in India, are now traveling about France to ſee every thing that is curious. The middle of the month they will take leave, and return to their own country. The expences of this viſit are ſaid to be defrayed by France. If ſo, ſome profound buſineſs is in agitation by the French court relative to the politics of India.

We are happy to make known a diſcovery, which we conceive to be of the firſt magnitude to the connoiſſeurs in painting. This is an invention of Mr. Merlin, the artiſt, which reſtores paintings on pannel to their original beauty and excellence. We cannot conclude this article without obſerving, that Mr. Merlin's invention will in all probability reſtore to us the moſt valuable pieces of Titian, Rubens, Guido, Voovermans, Rembrant, Teniers, &c. at the ſame time that it muſt increaſe his character as an artiſt, who dedicates his time and abilities to the ſervice of the public.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, July 30.

"Eight hundred and fifty-five families are arrived from the frontiers of Turkey in the county of Syrmia; they conſiſt of 5732 perſons, male and female, and have brought with them 1500 horſes and foals, 3000 head of horned cattle, 8000 ſheep, 2000 hogs and 3000 goats; theſe have been diſtributed for the purpoſe of agriculture.

"Our accounts reſpecting general Fabry evacuating Jaſſy is confirmed; he was obliged thereto, owing to a certain advice that a body of 50,000 Turks, commanded by Jakul Aga, Iſmael Pacha and Ibrahim Brackten, were endeavouring to ſurround him and his ſmall force. The inhabitants of Jaſſy, to the number of 30,000, being informed of the general's intention, loaded 7000 waggons, and followed him to Bottaſchau, carrying with them all their property and cattle.

"By news from Semlin, dated the 7th, we learn, that the emperor is certainly recovered of his late indiſpoſition.

"General Laudohn left this place on the 7th, on his way to the army in Croatia."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Auguſt 15.

"One inſtance of courage exerted in the cauſe of humanity is more intereſting to me (and ſo I know it to be to you) than all the details of all the ſieges and battles that ever happened ſince the creation of the world. The 8th of laſt month preſented a memorable confirmation of this truth in the neighbourhood of St. Cloud, where, while a youth named Francis Potel, of the age of twenty-two years, was at work in the fields, with his father and brothers, a cart with ſix perſons in it by accident overſet, and fell into the river. Melted by the cries of the ſeemingly devoted victims, he inſtantly plunged into the water, and being an excellent ſwimmer, brought one of them ſafely on ſhore. He then returned to ſave, if poſſible, the reſt. In this attempt he was equally ſucceſsful, though he experienced more danger, for, on reaching two more of the party (a woman and a man) the former unfortunately ſeized him by the hair, the latter by the arm, and with both, in their deſpairing ſtruggles, he thus ſunk to the bottom. At length, however, he reſcued himſelf from their clutches, when, having again reached the ſhore, and perceiving the unhappy creatures again floating upon the ſurface of the water, he boldly plunged back to their relief, and brought them alſo on ſhore, though not without a perilous ſtruggle which laſted at leaſt three quarters of an hour. Overcome with fatigue, he now found himſelf forced to deſiſt from his god-like enterpriſe. On this the father, though much advanced in years, reſolutely plunged in, and had the good fortune to ſave another woman and a boy. Of the whole number only one little girl was drowned; and ſhe, it is ſuppoſed, muſt have ſunk under the horſe, which, together with the cart, has never been ſeen ſince. An action like this requires no comment; for to a breaſt of ſenſibility like your's, amply does it illuſtrate its own glory."

From the Hamburgh Gazette, arrived yeſterday, by an article dated the 19th of Auguſt, we learn, that in conſequence of what had tranſpired of the deliberations of the council held at Copenhagen on the 14th, and their deciſion to afford Ruſſia the ſuccours demanded by virtue of the ſubſiſting treaty between the two nations, the Swediſh ambaſſador applied to the Daniſh miniſters on the ſubject, and declared, on the part of his maſter, "that the king of Sweden did not think he ſhould have to conſider the Danes as an enemy." The Daniſh court immediately diſpatched a confidential meſſenger to the king of Sweden at Helſingfors, demanding a categorical anſwer, whether his Swediſh majeſty would conſider the court of Copenhagen's agreeing to furniſh Ruſſia with the ſuccours ſtipulated by the ſubſiſting treaty, as tantamount to a declaration of war on the part of Denmark againſt Sweden. The courier was expected to return on the 21ſt of the preſent month of September.

In the mean time all the regiments in the Daniſh kingdom are ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs, and no ſoldier or ſailor is ſuffered to quit Copenhagen without ſpecial licence.

Should a war enſue, prince Charles of Heſſe Caſſel, it is reported, will be appointed to the command of the troops in Norway, and the prince royal of Denmark.

On the forenoon of the 22d of Auguſt, Mr. Flint, one of his Brittannic majeſty's meſſengers, paſſed through Hamburgh on his way to Copenhagen. The object of his miſſion is not publicly known, but various ſpeculations have been founded upon the fact at Hamburgh.

Count de Luſi, late envoy extraordinary to the court of London from his Pruſſian majeſty, is, we hear, appointed to go to Conſtantinople, and as he is a Grecian by birth, and ſpeaks Turkiſh and the Lingua Franca, it is conjectured that the object of his embaſſy is of conſiderable importance.

The courier between Warſaw and Dantzic was found murdered lately on the road. The cart and horſe were at a ſmall diſtance. The mail was opened, and ſome few letters taken out. As this poſt is known never to carry any ſpecie with it, many ſuppoſe he was murdered for ſome particular purpoſe.

In the late engagement between the Ruſſian and Swediſh fleets, the loſs of the Ruſſian fleet was 319 killed, and 666 wounded, excluſive of the killed and wounded on board the Ruſſian ſhip that was taken, which amounted to near 300. Total about 1300.

In an article in the Hamburgh Gazette, dated St. Peterſburgh, Auguſt 8, there is an account of a further engagement between the Ruſſians and the Turks, on the 14th of July, near Beodiſſi, which proved eminently ſucceſsful on the part of the Ruſſians. The fleet of the empreſs conſiſted of two ſhips of the line of 66 guns each, four of 50, eight of 40, and twenty-four ſmaller veſſels, under the command of vice-admiral Wainowich; the captain pacha commanded fifteen ſhips of the line, three bombs and a number of frigates, on the part of the Turks. The engagement laſted five hours, and after a ſevere cannonading and throwing of ſhells by the Turkiſh ſquadron, the Turks were beaten, and obliged to quit the ſcene of action. According to the Ruſſian account, they loſt only five men, and had but two wounded, and they took a xebec from the Turks.

Letters from Elſineur, of the 7th of laſt month ſay, that the whole Swediſh fleet were blockaded at Helſingfors, by thirty Ruſſian men of war; that on the 13th the Ruſſian ſquadron, under the command of vice-admiral Deſſen, was off Grandoiins, and that three Swediſh frigates were ſeen off the Nens; and that on the 14th, in the morning, two Daniſh men of war, of 60 guns each, and a brig mounting 20 guns, failed from thence to the North Sea.

Letters from Warſaw ſay, that the Poles ſeem, as it were to a man, eager for war; and that the ſuperior order of nobles have even entreated his majeſty not on-

ly to declare his own ſentiments, and the ſentiments of the nation at large, relative to the preſent critical ſituation of affairs, but to take ſuch ſteps as will ſhew the world they know how to avail themſelves of it. Should they actually be involved in the general war, the king, with his wonted patriotiſm, has declared, that, let it laſt as long as it will, he is determined to relinquiſh a fifth of his perſonal revenue for the protection of the kingdom.

It is reported, that Paul Jones died on the Black Sea, of a putrid fever.

Advices from Gottenburgh mention, that the appearance of the Ruſſian fleet on the ſea coaſts of Schonen and Gothland had cauſed a general alarm, in conſequence of which they are every where aſſembling the militia, and the peaſants are ordered to remove their cattle at a diſtance from the ſea coaſt, to avoid the depredations of the enemy.

The republic of Venice is, through the mediation of the Porte, making peace with the Tuniſians. At ſuch a juncture it is not probable that the republic is about to join the imperialiſts againſt the Turks, as the report has gone of late.

It appears now, beyond a doubt, that there has been no ſecond action between the Ruſſian and Swediſh fleets, and that the reports of a general land engagement have been equally ill founded. Theſe accounts came in ſo queſtionable a ſhape, that from the firſt we thought it proper to caution our readers againſt placing any reliance in them.

The empreſs, at the time ſhe is endeavouring by every recollection of their former victories to fire her ſubjects againſt the Swedes, has publiſhed an edict, which reflects the higheſt credit on her magnanimity. She ſtrictly enjoins that no Swede reſident in her dominions, while conducting himſelf peaceably, ſhall be moleſted.

Extract of a letter from Elſineur, Auguſt 23.

"The court of Denmark have declared miniſterially that they ſhould join the Ruſſians with 6 ſail of the line, beſides frigates, and 12,000 troops, agreeable to treaty—great preparations both by ſea and land are making, and war with Sweden is daily expected. The miſſing Ruſſian frigate of 36 guns, which was ordered to join the fleet off Schonen, is taken by a Swediſh frigate and carried into Marſtrand; ſhe had on board 120 guns for the uſe of the fleet; another Ruſſian frigate is gone to Copenhagen for ſupplies.

"Ships from the Gulph in 14 days, ſay that the Ruſſian fleet, under the command of admiral Greig, keeps the Swediſh fleet blocked up at Helſingfors."

Notwithſtanding the above authentic account from Elſineur, which is taken from the ſound letter, we have reaſon to believe that the prince of Denmark will evade entering into the northern war. We do not ſay that it is his private wiſh to remain neuter, but we have authority to ſay, that ſuch weighty arguments have been privately communicated to him from this country, Pruſſia and Holland, as will deter him from joining Ruſſia.

Sept. 5. The miniſter's plan for liquidating the national debt, has already produced an income of 100,000l. per annum, which ariſes from the intereſt of nearly three millions of three per cent's, that are already purchaſed.

Sept. 6. Letters from Berlin announce, that the cabinet of Potſdam will not remain ſimple ſpectators in the preſent war, but will ſuccour Sweden, who has at preſent not any known ally. The different diſpoſitions at preſent making, evidently indicate that a great number of the other powers of Europe will be brought into war, if ſome negotiation ſhould not take place in the winter to prevent it.

By letters we received from Vienna, dated the 24th of Auguſt, and which we can depend on, we have an account that the different diſpoſitions and attacks made by the grand vizier has totally deranged the emperor's plans, in every part, that the greateſt confuſion at preſent reigns through that part of the empire where the troops are.

The emperor has gone ſuddenly to Mehadia, which place was expecting every hour an attack from the Turks. It is believed that the Turks from Jaſſy have totally defeated general Spleny near Strojeſtie, and afterwards marching to Choczim, have beat the combined army under the prince of Saxe Cobourg and de Soltikow, whoſe ſcattered troops the Turks purſued quite to the Poliſh territories: and that the garriſon of Choczim had made a vigorous ſally, in which they had deſtroyed the batteries newly raiſed by the beſiegers for the purpoſe of making a breach. It is certain, however, the Turks are ſtill maſters of Jaſſy, and that general Romanzow, of whoſe preſent poſition God only knows, has made no attempt to diſlodge them. It is equally certain Choczim is not yet taken: and as the extraordinary Vienna Gazette of the 20th and 23d of Auguſt (the laſt in England) do not mention that place, there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that the intelligence in our private letters is not only founded on fact, but that matters are worſe than they durſt intruſt the account of by the poſt, as the emperor has prohibited all private writing on ſtate affairs.

The firſt ſucceſſes of the king of Sweden ſeem to have been followed by ſome untoward circumſtances which have greatly crippled his enterpriſing deſigns. His army has been greatly retarded in its operations for want of proviſions, which are exceſſively ſcarce in Finland. The chief object of the Swedes in the attack on the Ruſſian garriſon of Frederickſham, was to make themſelves maſters of the magazines of proviſions ſtored there. On the approach of general Siegroth to that place, the commandant ſet fire to the ſuburbs, where the magazines were, and by this means fruſtrated the deſign. On which the troops immediately re-embarked on board the boats lying off the town, which they were obliged to do for want of proviſions. The communication with the main army at Wyburgh is, however, cut off by the prudent movement of the king of Sweden.

The following has been publiſhed at Stockholm, by order of the king:

Stockholm, Auguſt.

"We, Guſtavus, king of Sweden, &c. &c. do by theſe preſents make it known to our faithful ſubjects, that we have been attacked by the empreſs of Ruſſia, and therefore neceſſitated, under the aſſiſtance of God, for the ſafety of our kingdoms, and that of our faithful ſubjects, immediately to take up arms, and we find ourſelves obliged hereby to declare, that the intercourſe of all ſhipping, trade, and negotiation of bills of exchange, under whatever name it may be, from and to Ruſſia, and their provinces, havens, cities and places, ſhall, from the date of theſe preſents, totally ceaſe, under pain of death.

"It is our will and pleaſure, that our governor general in Pomerania, our field marſhals, generals, admirals, and all who command by ſea and land, do each in their juriſdiction take ſuch ſteps to make this our will publicly known, and faithfully put in execution."

Yeſterday a mail arrived from Holland; it brings no news of a definitive nature as to the active operations of the Daniſh government. The advices from Copenhagen are more warlike in their nature than any lately received; as they contain in a ſtate paper ſigned by the prime miniſter, count Bernſtoff, that his majeſty muſt, in compliance with his treaty with the empreſs, furniſh her with the ſtipulated ſuccours.

The prince royal of Denmark embarked the 18th ult. at Copenhagen, on board his yacht which was to carry him to Keil, where his highneſs would review the garriſon. He was afterwards to take the tower of Holſtein, to ſee that the towns there were in a proper ſtate of defence. The prince of Heſſe attended him.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, Auguſt 11.

"By an *aviſo*, arrived this day from Goa, the capital of our dominions in India, we have received freſh intelligence concerning the commotions that have lately happened in that quarter. It now appears that a conſpiracy has been formed, not only againſt the governor, but all the principal officers under him, in order to deliver up the town to Tippoo Saib; but that one of the conſpirators, finding Tippoo did not make his appearance according to appointment, in his cups dropped ſome broad hints relative to the propoſed revolution. No notice of the matter was taken that night; but in the morning the fellow, wiſely apprehenſive that through his indiſcretion the plot would be diſcovered, went of his own accord to the governor, and, having previouſly obtained his pardon for himſelf, revealed to him the whole. On this diſcovery, his excellency immediately ſent to the governor of Bombay, requeſting to know whether, critically as he was circumſtanced, he might expect the aſſiſtance of the Britiſh arms if neceſſary.

"To the ſaid meſſage the governor returned an immediate anſwer in the affirmative, with this ſtrong and ſpirited aſſurance, that he had it among his other commands from England, to with-hold no ſuccours which the Portugueſe find neceſſary for the ſecurity or protection of Goa. In conſequence of this alarming intelligence, orders are already iſſued for 250 ſoldiers with the like number of armed convicts, to embark with all poſſible diſpatch for that important ſettlement."

Sept. 8. Letters, dated March 31, are arrived in town, which bring the important intelligence of the failure of the French armament deſtined for Trincomale, commanded by general Conway; this detachment was detained by contrary winds, which circumſtance proved fortunate to the Dutch governor, who was enabled by this delay to receive letters from Europe, adviſing him of the revolution in Holland in favour of the prince of Orange, and the defeat of the French party in that country. On the arrival of the armament at Trincomale, ſeveral polite meſſages paſſed between general Conway and the Dutch governor, which terminated in his objecting to the diſembarkation of the troops; and finding him firm in this determination, the general returned with his armament to the Mauritius.

The loſs of the Auſtrians in their laſt unfortunate engagement, was 15 officers and 900 ſoldiers killed.

The ambaſſadors from Tippoo Saib, now at Paris, are ſaid to be coming to this country before they return to India.

Letters from the continent ſay that there is a great probability of the elector of Saxony joining the grand alliance between England, Pruſſia, Holland and Hanover.

The king of Sweden was within 14 leagues of Peterſburgh, when the laſt accounts arrived from the royal army in Finland.

Sept. 9. Government have already ordered a reinforcement of frigates for the Mediterranean ſtation. The Aquilon, captain Montgomery, and the Mercury, captain Montague, are now at Spithead under orders, and ready to proceed with the firſt fair wind.

Yeſterday rear-admiral Peyton, who had been appointed commander in chief on the Halifax ſtation, and hoiſted his flag on board the Leander: returned to town in conſequence of an expreſs from the admiralty, and it is underſtood that he is now to proceed to Gibraltar to take the command of the fleet there.

Letters from Montenegro mention, that major Voukaſſovick, at the head of 300 Croats, and ſome thouſands of Montenegrins, after having laid waſte two towns, gave battle to the army of that perfidious aſſaſſin the pacha Mahmud, of Scutari. The enemy was, by two thirds at leaſt, ſtronger than the Auſtrian general—nevertheleſs, our accounts ſtate, that the major was victorious. The Montenegrins, ſeeing with what impetuous valour the Croats fell upon the foe, borrowed courage from their example, and fought like lions. The action laſted for ſome hours—in the courſe of it, the combined corps of Auſtrians and Montenegrins loſt 47 men, in killed and wounded. The Turks left 513 men on the field of battle.

NEW-YORK, *November 6.*

Extract of a letter from an Iriſh gentleman in the Ruſſian ſervice, to his father in Dublin, dated from the Boriſthenes, June 23.

"My health being much impaired by the diſorder raging in prince Potemkin's army, I obtained leave, through my patron general Soltikow, to quit the army for a time, and ſerve on board the Ruſſian fleet. We had above a month's cruiſe before we could poſſibly invite the Turkiſh fleet to face us; although, by good information, and poſitive proof ſince, it was conſiderably ſtronger in force than ours, though I believe not altogether ſo well appointed. They firſt appeared to us in the evening of the 17th, in fine weather, to the windward, and about three leagues nearer to the Ockzakow ſhore. At daybreak on the 18th, they bore down to the attack with their heavy ſhips ahead, and a reſerve fleet in the rear, commanded by their moſt celebrated naval-officer, the captain pacha, inclining rather firſt to attack our ſecond or left diviſion, which was to windward of our centre, and commanded by the famous American commodore Paul Jones, now a rear-admiral of Ruſſia, (who, be his crimes what they may, is a moſt excellent and intrepid marine officer, and whoſe valour on this and the ſubſequent attack, has obtained him vaſt honour). Our centre diviſion was compoſed of about thirteen heavy ſhips and one frigate, on board of which the commander, the prince of Naſſau, directed his manœuvres, attended by count Apraxin, brigadier Rygas, and the celebrated count de Dumas, one of the French officers who ſerved under general Waſhington in America; and the leeward or right diviſion, of eight or nine ſhips, with gun and row-boats, was commanded by captain Winter, a Dutch officer, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſurpriſingly, and got great credit.

"Soon after the firing commenced, rear-admiral Jones, then at ſome diſtance from the centre, by a quick and great manœuvre in ſhifting his poſition, brought the enemy between two fires, and there was ſmart work for near an hour, when the reſerve ſhips led on by the captain pacha, got into action, and reanimated the Ottoman ſailors, but ſeemingly with more intrepidity and valour than ſkill; for he had hardly got into the action before he was ſeverely handled, and flanked by the chief of rear-admiral Jones's ſhips. The conflict was animated, until two of the Turkiſh ſhips blew up, and a third had taken fire. Their left wing had been ſeverely handled, and by this time thrown into diſorder, by the diviſion under captain Winter. A ſort of confuſion ſeemed to pervade the whole of their right and centre wings, which no efforts of their brave commander could put to rights; their firing relaxed, as ours became more animated; but by an accidental good poſition, and a favourable wind, moſt of their ſhips eſcaped after a ſix hours conflict, under cover of the guns of Ockzakow and Varna. This has turned out a glorious day for our fleet and the allied armies. The loſs the Turks have ſuſtained, both in ſhips and men, the diviſion and diſperſion of their remaining fleet, and natural terror the diſaſter will give, muſt ſoon open an eaſy conqueſt of the garriſon of Ockzakow and the circumjacent country. We have juſt heard that the garriſon of Varna, immediately on receiving the news, retreated into that of Ockzakow; and that the ſquadron under the direction of rear-admiral Paul Jones, has come up with a part of the ſhattered fleet near Varna, and taken two ſhips more, with the unfortunate captain pacha, the commander in chief, and the Ottoman invincible banner."

A letter from a gentleman in North-Carolina, dated Oct. 12, ſays—"The citizens of this ſtate, notwithſtanding the exertions of many perſons of diſtinction among us, ſtill ſeem diſpoſed to reject the new conſtitution, as it now ſtands—many, however, have been brought over, and we have ſome hopes that the enſuing aſſembly will recommend another convention, to reconſider the ſubject."

His excellency Samuel Johnſton in his anſwer to the addreſs of the inhabitants of Tarborough, North-Carolina, obſerves—"I am well aſſured that the citizens of this ſtate, were at no time averſe to a federal government, but the profered ſyſtem, appearing to many, not ſo perfect as they could wiſh, and believing that amendments might more certainly be obtained by poſtponing the ratification, till after the propoſed amendments were conſidered by a general convention, they adopted the meaſures which you ſo highly diſapprove; theſe meaſures were oppoſed by the minority, who offered reaſons in ſupport of their opinion, which I flatter myſelf, on a cool and deliberate inveſtigation, will have the weight and influence, which it is to be lamented they had not at an earlier period."

By accounts from the new city of Marietta, on the Muſkingum, as late as September 15, we learn that about 180 ſettlers were then on the ſpot, who were highly pleaſed with their ſituation, inſomuch that ſome had declared their intention of never reviſiting the old ſtates. Several families, conſiſting of about fifty perſons, had arrrved at Buffaloe Creek, 90 miles from the Muſkingum, on their way thither. At Campus-Martius three block houſes were erected, another began, and the whole ſtockade is ſuppoſed to be completed by this time: ſeven good dwelling houſes were alſo finiſhed, and many others building. The treaty was expected to take place ſoon. A great number of Indians, with ſeveral chiefs, had viſited the ſettlement, and appeared well pleaſed with the proſpect of living in peace and amity with their "Brother Yankees." The ſettlers were in high health and ſpirits. Proviſions of the beſt kinds were in great plenty, and very cheap.—Veniſon 1d. per lb. Pennſylvania currency.

The following liſt of boats, waggons, &c. which paſſed the Muſkingum from October, 1786, to September 15, 1788, was taken from the commandant at Fort Harmar, and may be relied on as authentic:

Boats, 850, waggons, 600, men, women and children, 20,000, horſes, 7000, cows, 3000, ſheep, 900.

A Britiſh paper of Sept. 5 mentions, "That the Bellona, cruiſing with three other Swediſh frigates in the North Seas, captured a ſtore ſhip of 26 guns and 95 men, under convoy of a Ruſſian fleet, and carried her into Marſtrand on Saturday laſt, which proved a very valuable prize. Her cargo conſiſts of 128 cannons with their ammunition, two ſilver table ſervices, with furniture, for the admirals in the Black Sea, the prince of Naſſau and Paul Jones; beſides fine mahogany chairs, &c. &c. alſo 200 ſuits of cloaths for the Ruſſian troops. Three Ruſſian ſhips of 100 guns each chaſed our frigates as far as Marſtrand."

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 7.

A gentleman lately arrived from Dunkirk (ſays a Charleſton paper) relates the following event—He was walking out of town, and ſaw at a great diſtance a vaſt number of people all on foot. Amidſt the croud he could diſtinguiſh ſome perſons of ſuperior rank; when they drew near he aſked the occaſion of this proceſſion, and was informed that the young man of quality who walked firſt, had been bit by a mad dog; the conſequence of which wss ſo violent that they could not get him into a carriage, though it was a conſiderable journey he had made to bathe in the ſea. Amidſt the diſtortions and ravings of his diſtemper, might be diſcerned a moſt beautiful face, and fine figure. He was attended by ſeveral footmen; ſome of whom held him with cords, faſtened in ſuch a manner that he had liberty to walk, yet not to hurt himſelf; the others followed weeping, with an old governor almoſt as mad as his pupil; but the ſituation of the father and mother who made up this unhappy ſuite, was beyond all deſcription. They attempted to go with their ſon to the ſea, but the lady, from violent agitations of hope and fear, fainted and was carried away as dead. The father perſiſted in ſeeing the operation of bathing performed ſeveral times, for ſeveral days, but without ſucceſs. They were reduced at length to the cruel neceſſity (from the torments which the young man ſuffered) to call a conſultation of phyſicians on the moſt gentle manner of putting him to death. Bleeding was agreed on, and accordingly executed. This affair muſt have been terrible to the moſt indifferent parents; unhappily theſe were diſtinguiſhed for a moſt ſincere paternal affection for their unfortunate ſon.

We learn that the ſtationers of this city have lately examined carefully into the manufacture of wafers, and have introduced the making of them here, of an appearance and quality equal to any imported. They now ſell them, to a good living profit we hope, 10 to 20 per cent. lower than they uſed to be ſold—pink, azure, laylock and peagreen, for *Belles and Beaux*, and common red for the more ſerious uſes of men of buſineſs and public offices. It is hoped every enemy to the ſtamp act will ſhake off *the impoſition upon all letters and ſealed writings*, which we have heretofore paid by purchaſing the article of wafers of foreign countries. It is ſuppoſed the charges and duties of importing wafers from abroad, are equal to 30 per cent. and wheat, the raw material from which they are made, is our great ſtaple, and lower than in the European towns. Who then will heſitate to confirm this little manufacture by the uniform conſumption of the home made article!

RICHMOND, *November* 8.

From the ROYAL DOMINICA GAZETTE.

It has long been my ſentiment, that the moſt common gifts of Providence are the moſt uſeful, ſalutary, and worthy of eſtimation. That this opinion has not been ill founded, I will, at preſent, apply to only *one* inſtance, of which I can ſpeak with great confidence.

The *common ſtinging nettle*, apparently as uſeleſs and troubleſome a plant as any that has been ſtigmatiſed with the name of *weeds*, is one of the moſt efficacious medicines we have in the vegetable kingdom: in the form of a *ſtrong* decoction, or infuſion, taken in the quantity of a pint in a day, is a moſt valuable ſtrengthener of general or partial relaxation. In that of a *weak* decoction or infuſion, it proves an admirable alternative and deobſtruent, in impurities of the blood, and in obſtructions of the veſſels. And in that of *expreſſed* juices, taken by ſpoonfuls, as the exigency of the caſe requires, is the moſt powerful ſtyptic in internal bleedings known. Externally applied, as *fermentation* or *poultice* it amazingly diſcuſſes inflammation, and reſolves ſwellings. In the common ſore throat, *thus* applied, and internally, as a gargle, great dependence may ſafely be put in this common plant. I have been witneſs to its great efficacy therein in many inſtances.

P. F.

BALTIMORE, *November* 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, to his friend in Frederick-town, dated the 22d of September laſt.

"We are, at preſent, in a ſtate of anxiety and ſuſpence, becauſe of the uncertainty of the termination of the treaty which is now about to be held. The Indians, (Creeks) we are informed, are extremely obſtinate, and will inſiſt hard to hold the land that was once ceded to us by a part of the nation, and the commiſſioners will, I ſuppoſe, make a demand of another ceſſion of land, as a compenſation for the injury we have ſuſtained by the incurſions they have made this laſt year.

"A gentleman of my acquaintance, from Auguſta, who was at my houſe a few days paſt, informed me, that official letters had arrived, from congreſs, to the executive, inſtructing them to offer ſuch terms as they thought proper; and if the Indians would not accede to them, that they would furniſh them with 2800 men, pay them, and find them cloathing, arms and ammunition. If this can be depended on, which I believe it may, there is a great probability that a war will take place, which we ſhould be well able to ſupport, for there never were greater crops in any country, than have been made in Georgia this ſeaſon. It is ſuppoſed corn will ſell at one ſhilling per buſhel, and we have large ſtocks of cattle: but ſtill it would, in ſome meaſure, injure this country, for the preſent; but the large quantity of good land we ſhould obtain, would more than compenſate for the fatigue and expence of the war."

Annapolis, November 20.

James Carroll, Eſquire, is choſen a ſenator in the room of Thomas Johnſon, Eſquire, who declined accepting his appointment.

Congreſs on the firſt of October reſolved, That the board of treaſury be directed no longer to delay taking meaſures for immediately cancelling all the public ſecurities now in the treaſury paid in diſcharge of debts due to the United States, by cauſing a part of the ſame to be cut out and deſtroyed in ſuch a manner as to leave the number, amount, and names of the perſons ſigning the ſame, and the perſon to whom given, and in like manner from time to time to cancel all others when paid into the treaſury in order that ſuch ſecurities may be inſpected by and finally deſtroyed in the preſence of a committee of congreſs, to be appointed for that purpoſe at ſuch time as congreſs ſhall direct; and alſo, that the ſaid board take immediate meaſures for cancelling all the certificates liquidated and taken up by the commiſſioners in the ſeveral ſtates or in any of the public offices, ſo as to prevent their being fraudulently put in circulation, preſerving the laſt mentioned certificates to be charged in account againſt the reſpective officers who iſſued the ſame.

"On the morn of the 1ſt of Auguſt, died ſuddenly, at his houſe in Weſtminſter, (England) JAMES RUSSELL, Eſquire, at a very advanced age. He was long and ſucceſsfully engaged in mercantile purſuits, having for a ſeries of years cultivated a correſpondence of conſiderable extent with Virginia and Maryland; in the courſe of which, the integrity of his demeanor is ſtrongly expreſſed by the warm friendſhip and eſteem many of his correſpondents feel and profeſs for him."

November 19, 1788.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL hundred young APPLE TREES, of the beſt kind of fruit for cider or keeping in the winter.

1 MORDECAI STEWART.

November 19, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers, being appointed by the honourable the chancellor of the ſtate of Maryland, truſtees on behalf of the creditors of WILLIAM SPURRIER, of Anne-Arundel county, an inſolvent debtor, requeſts all perſons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and thoſe to whom he is indebted are requeſted to exhibit their claims properly atteſted, on or before the 27th day of December next, on which day the creditors are deſired to meet at ſaid William Spurrier's tavern, at twelve o'clock.

1 Pd 9/4 HENRY GRIFFITH, jun.
THOMAS COALE.

November 19, 1788.

I HEREBY give notice, that I will proſecute all ſuch as I may find hunting with either dog or gun on the plantation I now occupy, commonly called GREENBURY'S POINT. I do likewiſe forewarn all watermen and others to land on ſaid plantation, or any part thereof, under any pretence whatever. Such as do not pay regard to this notice may be aſſured I will deal with them as rigorouſly as the law will admit.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

N. B. It has been with extreme reluctance that the above notice has been given, but I have lately detected ſo many ſtealing my rails under pretence of being in ſearch of drift-wood, and have had ſuch cauſe to ſuſpect hunters of injuring my ſtock, as well as committing the ſame offence, that my intereſt has been too much at ſtake to forbear it any longer. 1 W. C.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the 6th of December, if fair, if not the next fair Saturday,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND adjoining Pig-Point, containing TWO ACRES, on which is a DWELLING-HOUSE, with four rooms and a cloſet, on the lower floor, a good room on the upper floor, a kitchen, ſtore-houſe and ſtable. The ſituation is beautiful and healthy, and remarkable for good water. Likewiſe, for SALE, on the ſaid day, a ſtout ſtrong country-born NEGRO MAN, about forty years of age. The terms of ſale will be made known on the above day: If the above-mentioned houſes and lot ſhould not be ſold, they will be RENTED, on MODERATE TERMS.

2 A. ALLEIN.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of juſtice will ſit every day during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning, until three in the afternoon.

By order
2 JOHN KNAPP, Clk.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed, by the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, as truſtee for the creditors of William Loveday, notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 15th day of December next; if fair, if not the next fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, that valuable FARM whereon the ſaid Loveday now dwells, conſiſting of about three hundred and fifty acres; the ſoil of the above land is exceeding good, and produces good corn, wheat and tobacco, and is ſituated on the main road that leads from Kings-town to Tuckahoe bridge, and within three quarters of a mile of a very valuable fiſhery; the land is very level, and has a ſufficiency of timber to ſupport it; there are on ſaid farm a tolerable good dwelling houſe, kitchen, barn and other out houſes, with a clover lot, and a young apple orchard of thriving trees, alſo a large garden lately paſſed in; the title of the above land is indiſputable. All the creditors of ſaid Loveday are requeſted to attend the ſale aforeſaid, with their accounts properly authenticated, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, as it will not be in the ſubſcriber's power to give them any indulgence. The ſaid land will be ſold on a credit of four years, the purchaſer giving bond, on intereſt, with ſuch ſecurity as the ſaid truſtee approves of, paying one fourth part of the purchaſe money, with the intereſt thereon, annually until the whole be paid off. The purchaſer to be put in peaceable poſſeſſion of the ſaid lands on the firſt day of January next.

Oct. 29, 1788. 2 JOHN ROBERTS, jun.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

and poſſeſſion given immediately,

THAT elegant SEAT adjoining the town of Upper Marlborough, formerly occupied by Dr. ADAM THOMPSON; it conſiſts of a HOUSE with four rooms on a floor, with a large paſſage through the whole, a kitchen, offices, ſtables, and other out houſes, lately repaired, a good garden and ſmall orchard of excellent fruit, with twenty-two acres of land adjoining it. For terms apply to

Nov. 10, 1788. 2 W. S. CHANDLER.

SEALS LOST.

Anne-Arundel county, November 11, 1788.

WAS loſt on the 31ſt ult. on or between the race courſe and the city of Annapolis, two SEALS, one a red cornelian ſet in gold, an oval field, A NAGS HEAD the creſt, an eagle and dragon SUPPORTERS, motto, CASSIS TUTISSIMA VIRTUS. The other a white cornelian in gold, with the two initials of the ſubſcriber's name in a cypher. Any perſon finding the ſame, and delivering them to him, ſhall receive TWO GUINEAS, or a generous compenſation for either. 2 THOMAS RUTLAND.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in laſt month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his noſtrils are remarkably wide, he ſometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely ſenſible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, oſnabrig ſhirt, an old hat, ſhoes and ſtockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without ſleeves, and ſundry other cloaths—He has been ſeen near this town ſince he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforeſaid negro, and deliver him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that he may be got again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this ſtate and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788. 2

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of Mr. Henry Hall's paſture, near the Governor's Bridge, on the 4th of this inſtant, a kind of a dun ſorrel MARE, about fifteen hands high, eight or nine years old, trots all, has a ſtar in her forehead, and ſnip on her noſe, ſhort tail, and blind in her off eye, has lately been hurt by drawing, which has raiſed a very perceivable lump on her near ſhoulder. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to Mr. Henry Hall, or Mr. Reigle, at Queen Anne, or the ſubſcribers, ſhall receive the above reward if ſtolen and the thief brought to juſtice, or four dollars for the mare alone, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES CAIN, or
Nov. 9, 1788. 2 RICHARD FLEMMING.

St. Mary's county, October 13, 1788.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A HOUSE and LOT in Hamburgh, on Wiceomico river; it is an elegant ſtand for a ſtore, as the inſpection is held there—there is a good landing. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe or rent may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at ſaid houſe. 4 WILLIAM M'KEVER.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from truſting or dealing with MONNIKEY MOSS, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts ſhe may contract from the date hereof.

October 28, 1788. X's JAMES MOSS.

Charles county, October 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, late inſpector at Chickamuxon warehouſe, intends to apply, by petition, to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, praying relief from the damages he has ſuſtained by the loſs of tobacco from the ſaid warehouſe, and other places near the ſaid warehouſe, at which, tobacco during the war, and while he was inſpector, was directed to be lodged, which tobacco was ſtolen or deſtroyed by means that the ſubſcriber could not prevent.

5 SAMUEL LUCKETT.

Twenty Guineas Reward.

Upper Marlborough, October 28, 1788.

WENT away from the ſubſcriber, on Friday laſt, a mulatto man named SIMON, a good blackſmith, twenty-eight years of age, five feet ten inches high, one of his ankles is larger than the other, carries himſelf pretty erect and of ſoft inſinuating manners; his mother and brothers live with Henry May, blackſmith, near South river church, where, it is probable, he may be ſecreted at times; his wife lives in Baltimore with Samuel Chaſe, Eſquire, ſo that he will, perhaps, divide his time between thoſe places. Ten guineas will be given to any perſon ſecuring the above fellow, ſo that I get him again, or the above reward, if brought home.

D. MAGRUDER.

All maſters of veſſels are hereby cautioned againſt taking him on board. 3

September 16, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs a law to eſtabliſh the general court for the eaſtern ſhore of this ſtate at the town of Talbot, in Talbot county, and to repeal ſo much of the act of February, 1777, as orders the ſaid eaſtern ſhore court to be held at Talbot court-houſe until a town ſhall be laid out at Dover, and a court-houſe and priſon there erected, after which the ſaid court for the eaſtern ſhore ſhall be for ever held at Dover. 9X

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the ſtate, as well as other individuals, are often in want of ſome kind of certificates, and at a loſs where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of caſh for them, are likewiſe at a loſs for a market, for want of ſome particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reaſonable terms.

The ſubſcriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their paſſing value, has induced him to offer his ſervice to provide, and inform thoſe that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will ſupply them with certificates, or caſh, at a ſhort notice, on reaſonable terms, on paying a moderate commiſſion. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treaſury, that live at a conſiderable diſtance, many of whom wiſh to make payments as they provide money for that purpoſe, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a ſmall payment; thoſe who are thus ſituated that wiſh to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furniſhed with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were preſent, by their

Humble ſervant,

9 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon thoſe who have accounts with them, for the ſame, whoſe receipt ſhall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; thoſe who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a perſon at their late ſtore on the Dock, or at the treaſury office, ready to receive.

26 THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE ſubſcriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-houſe, full of tobacco, conſumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of Auguſt laſt, he had ſeven ſtacks of wheat and rye deſtroyed in the ſame manner, and an attempt at the ſame time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-houſe with three hogſheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utenſils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforeſaid tobacco-houſe was burnt, Notley Young, Eſquire, for whom the ſubſcriber is manager, loſt a tobacco houſe by fire. The ſubſcriber is fully convinced that theſe misfortunes were not occaſioned by accident, but that ſome depraved and hardened wretch has ſecretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commiſſion of thoſe enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, ſo that they be brought to condign puniſhment.

NATHAN SOPER.

October 20, 1788. 5X

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, Maryland, a white MARE, about fourteen hands high, ſeventeen or eighteen years old, paces and trots, has no perceivable brand, her off eye is out. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Oct. 27, 1788. 2 NATHAN MILES.

TAKEN up as ſtray, by OWEN ELDER, living in Anne-Arundel county, a gray MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, trots and gallops, branded on the right ſhoulder I B, about ſeven or eight years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2

October 21, 1788.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, about three miles from the Alexandria ferry, two months ago, a NEGRO MAN named ISAAC, about 28 years of age, raw boned, ſmall legged, looks down caſt when ſpoken to, with a flat open noſe, about five feet 7 or 8 inches high, is a very artful cunning fellow, and determined to be free and independent at any rate. He had on when he went away a white coat, nankeen embroidered waiſtcoat, and white dimetty breeches, which he may probably change. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by me.

3 PETER SAVARY.

November 4, 1788.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Thurſday, the 27th of November, 1788,

THE property of Mr. Walter Gott, and Mrs. Anne Gott, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, conſiſting of negroes, horſes, hogs, cattle and furniture, a crop of corn and tobacco; the terms will be made known on the day of ſale. All perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, on or before the day of ſale; and thoſe indebted are deſired to make payment, as no further indulgence can be given, by

BENJAMIN BURGESS, } Adminiſtrators.
JOHN CHEW. 3X } de bonis non.

Charles county, October 27, 1788.

To be SOLD, on a liberal credit, on Monday the 15th of December next, at PUBLIC VENDUE, if not ſooner diſpoſed of at private ſale, in which caſe due notice will be given,

MAXWELL's SEAT, containing 500 acres of land, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Patuxent, two miles above Benedict; there are on the premiſes, a large orchard of the fineſt fruit trees, a large and commodious dwelling houſe, kitchen, carriage houſe, with other neceſſary buildings. At the ſame time will be diſpoſed of, ſeveral improved LOTS, in the town of Benedict, and the tobacco warehouſe. Poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſers, on complying with the terms of ſale; which will be known, by application to major JOHN SWAN, in Baltimore, or the ſubſcriber, at Allen's Freſh.

3X JOHN CAMPBELL.

October 30, 1788.

To be RENTED, and poſſeſſion given the firſt day of December next,

THE houſe or tenement at preſent occupied by Mr. Thomas Rutland, junior, on the head of South-river. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

3 JOSEPH HOWARD, Jun.

George-town, October 25, 1788.

WAS loſt on Wedneſday, the 22d inſt. between Mr. Humphry Belt's and London-town, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name ROBERT ALLAM, LONDON, No. 425. The ſubſcriber's name may be ſeen on one of the papers within the caſe. Whoever will deliver the ſaid watch to me, or Mr. Humphry Belt, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

3X RICHARD J. ORME.

Oct. 28, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed by the honourable the chancellor truſtees for William Sprigg Bowie, requeſt a meeting of the creditors of the ſaid Bowie, at Upper-Marlborough, on Wedneſday, the 3d day of December next, having ſome matters to lay before them, which the truſtees think of conſequence and neceſſary to have their advice.

SAMUEL HEPBURN,
3X THOMAS CLARK.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ſhip WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for ſale, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

A general aſſortment of merchandize ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon. 9

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to releaſe him from Montgomery county gaol, for debts which he is unable to pay.

4 HENRY WATSON.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subſcription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and alſo the Scripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spaniſh dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable characters, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joſeph Cruikſhank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townſend and Patton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions--and that the ſeveral printers of news-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

☞ Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788. 5

Charles county, October 6, 1788.

NEGROES,

And OTHER PROPERTY, For SALE, on CREDIT.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday the ſecond day of December next, at Benfield, the place of his preſent reſidence,

SUNDRY DRAUGHT HORSES, COWS and CALVES, and young HOGS, together with the crop of INDIAN CORN and FODDER made on ſaid plantation. Alſo, to be SOLD, at Cauſin-Manor, on Friday the 2d day of January next, ſundry LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. Two years credit will be given for payment of the NEGROES, and ſix months credit for the OTHER PROPERTY. Bond, with approved ſecurity, on intereſt from the day of ſale, will be required. In caſe either of the ſales ſhould be prevented by wet weather, it is to be held on the next fair day.

6w 6X G. B. CAUSIN.

Cæcil county gaol, September 18, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the honourable the general aſſembly at November ſeſſion, that a law may paſs for liberating him from confinement, for debts which he is not able to pay.

9X ISAAC REYNOLDS.

November 10, 1788.

THERE is at the plantation of Andrew Anderſon, living near Snowden's iron works, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a black HORSE, about 13¼ hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, and his near feet white, has no perceiveable brand, and is without ſhoes. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. 2

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.